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Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR THE UPPER VOLTA

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of the Upper Volta for the period 1983-1986

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INTRODUCTION

1. The third country programme for the Upper Volta, covering the period 1983-1986, was co-ordinated by the Ministry for the Economy and Planning, together with the UNDP field office at Ouagadougou, in consultation with all the ministries and technical departments of the Government of the Upper Volta and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system. The principles which guided the programming were based, on the one hand, on the fact that co-ordinated assistance provided by the United Nations should, in order to meet the needs of the country, be consistent with the basic policy options, national objectives and priorities for action determined by the Upper Volta in full exercise of its sovereignty and, on the other hand and as a corollary of the foregoing, on the fact that the planning and execution of the third UNDP country programme (1983-1986) should be closely in line with the Upper Volta's fourth Five-Year Plan, which is in preparation.

2. Programming work actually began in June 1980 with an overall evaluation of the current country programme (1977-1981), under the auspices of the Ministry of Planning; it involved senior officials of all the technical ministries and representatives of UNDP and of the executing agencies and the specialized agencies of the United Nations. After carrying out an overall and project-by-project evaluation of the international assistance previously granted, the meeting drew the necessary lessons from it and made a number of recommendations regarding arrangements to ensure the optimum effectiveness of the country programme for the third cycle.

3. On 25 March 1981 the note of the Resident Representative was submitted to the Government, suggesting possible areas of concentration for the allocation of UNDP resources under the illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) for the third programming cycle (1982-1986). A list of ongoing projects and proposed new projects accompanied that note. The suggestions made in the note of the Resident Representative and the UNDP programme were examined, revised and amplified by the Government of the Upper Volta at a series of interministerial meetings as a result of which the Council of Ministers would adopt the sectoral distribution of the IPF funds on the basis of the priorities proclaimed by the Government in the orientation programme address delivered by the President of the Republic at Ouagadougou on 1 May 1981. The same priority objectives were reaffirmed in the substantial programme of action prepared by the Upper Volta for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held at Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981.

4. Pursuant to the recommendations formulated at the latter meeting, the Government invited UNDP to strengthen its collaboration in order to support its development efforts through technical and financial assistance for the organizing of a round table of donors with a view to mobilizing funding for the implementation of the fourth Five Year Development Plan (1983-1987). Thus, the Government wishes to utilize UNDP assistance to strengthen the co-ordination of all development activities undertaken with the aid of the international community.

5. Mention should be made of the notable contribution made by the programming and evaluation missions sent to the Upper Volta in 1980 and 1981 by the specialized

agencies to the programming of their respective sectors. Thus, the Upper Volta received missions from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). All the recommendations and suggestions of those programming missions were duly taken into consideration by the Government of the Upper Volta.

6. Finally, an interministerial meeting under the auspices of the Ministry for the Economy and Planning was held on 20 and 21 July 1981. At that meeting, the sectoral distribution of UNDP assistance, decided upon by the Council of Ministers shortly before, was confirmed, as was the breakdown by specific projects for each sector included in the third country programme (1983-1986). The same was done for the budgetary allocations for each sector. In August 1981, that detailed breakdown was communicated to the executing agencies for their information, comments and action.

7. Taking account of the fact that the third country programme should have been submitted to the Governing Council of UNDP in June 1982, the programming period originally contemplated was five years, that is, from January 1982 to December 1986 inclusive. Following the decision of UNDP to submit all of the Sahelian country programmes for the approval of the Governing Council in February 1983, it was agreed to extend the second country programme (1977-1981) by one year and to shorten the new programme to four years (1983-1986). That situation made it possible to finance the extension of ongoing projects during the period 1977-1981, so that those projects might attain the objectives whose achievement had been delayed. Moreover, the implementation of an evaluation programme for ongoing projects for 1982 made it possible to assess the achievements of the second country programme (1971-1981) with a view to a better adaptation of the new programme (1983-1986) to the needs of the country.

8. The illustrative IPF for the third cycle (1982-1986) was established at $US 55 million, of which $11 million or 20 per cent represents the compulsory non-programmable reserve. Consequently, a total of $44 million remains available for the programming of the projects of the third cycle, in addition to a balance of $373,000 from the second cycle and $486,000 from the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries. From the total thus obtained, the expenditures anticipated for 1982, which amount to $7.5 million, should be deducted. Consequently, the total of all funds available for financing the UNDP programme for 1983-1986 amounts to $37,359,000.

9. In addition to the IPF funds, it should be stressed that UNDP is endeavouring, by way of the funds managed by the Administrator of UNDP, to find additional financial resources to place at the disposal of the Upper Volta. Such resources would come, for example, from (a) UNFPA ($5 million), (b) UNCDF ($15 million), (c) the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office ($25 million), (d) the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries ($486,000), (e) the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, (f) the United Nations Revolving

Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, (g) the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and (h) the IPF of regional, interregional and global programmes.

10. It should be particularly emphasized that, following many identification and programming missions, UNCDF has decided to increase appreciably its involvement in the Upper Volta, particularly in the sectors of human-resource infrastructure and of infrastructure and facilities for rural primary health care. The same is true of UNFPA in the sector of primary and mother and child health care. The United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office will also increase its contribution to reafforestation and, more generally, to the struggle against drought and desertification, as well as to the highway infrastructure sector.

11. Lastly, mention should be made of the supplementary resources to be hoped for from (a) the financial participation of the countries concerned in cost-sharing for certain projects; (b) funds on deposit with executing agencies; (c) the regular programmes of the agencies; and (d) the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) from its regular budget and from its sources of multilateral and bilateral aid. The amount of assistance from the World Food Programme is also considerable and could be increased in the next cycle. Furthermore, account should be taken of the Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) of FAO, assistance from UNIDO under Special Industrial Services (SIS) and from the Industrial Development Fund, assistance from UNESCO and the International Labour Office, both directly and under bilateral agreements, and assistance from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and from the UNCTAD/GATT Centre.

I. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP

12. The Upper Volta, classified in the group of least developed countries (LDC), has set itself the following long-term development objectives: (a) self-sufficiency and security in food and an improvement in the income and living conditions of the people; (b) water management; (c) conservation of natural resources, soil restoration and soil improvement; (d) overcoming the land-locked situation internally and externally; (e) development of the industrial sector and reorganization of the trade sector.

13. The programming of the third cycle of UNDP funds for the Upper Volta, as agreed upon by the Upper Volta Government and UNDP, followed the logical sequence given above: the approaches defined by the Government in the programme address of 1 May 1981 and the priority objectives targeted to deal with the country's chief constraints were taken into account in selecting the specific projects that would fulfil sectoral goals for which action by the United Nations system could prove most useful.

14. The development objectives selected by the Government in its economic planning policy correspond to the five areas upon which UNDP concentrated at the meeting of its resident representatives assigned to the Sahelian countries, held at Dakar in January 1981. Those areas, listed below, were marked out with a view to the

preparation of new programmes to be submitted to the UNDP Governing Council at its special meeting in February 1983: (a) self-sufficiency in food; (b) water control; (c) physical planning in the Sahel, including: (i) conservation of natural resources, soil restoration and soil improvement, (ii) reafforestation, (iii) desertification control, and (iv) habitat; (d) diversification of the Sahelian economies; (e) human resources and training.

II. PROGRAMME CONTENT

A. Self-sufficiency in food

($12,560,393 programmed)

15. The agricultural sector in the broad sense in which some 92 to 94 per cent of the population of the Upper Volta are employed, furnishes approximately 90 per cent of the export receipts and represents from 35 to 50 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is therefore predominant in the country's economy, in spite of uncertain climatic conditions and mediocre soil quality which is steadily deteriorating. Moreover, in the hope of increasing food-crop production, in which there is a chronic shortfall, the Government has declared that self-sufficiency in food is to remain the first priority.

1. Agriculture

Establishment of a national soil institute (UPV/82/007) (ongoing)

16. UNDP assistance to the project entitled "Establishment of a national soils institute" (UPV.74/007) began in 1976 and ended in 1981, having achieved its goals, namely, the establishment of a cartography section, the training of soil specialists and the installation of specialized equipment. In 1982, the present project (Phase II) was approved, to enable the new Soils Institute to diversify its activities and gradually expand them to other areas of soil studies. The goals of the second-phase project are the following: (a) establishment of additional sections dealing with fertilization, maintenance of soil fertility, and soil and water conservation; (b) training of managerial staff and advanced training of agricultural extension workers in the interpretation of soil and crop suitability charts. In addition to UNDP assistance, the National Soils Institute has received substantial aid under bilateral assistance from the Netherlands.

Agricultural extension training (UPV/79/009) (ongoing)

17. UNDP assistance to the Agricultural Extension Service began in 1981, initially in the form of preparatory assistance. The project objectives are: (a) strengthening of the National Extension Service; (b) publicizing of the results obtained at agricultural research stations; (c) co-ordination of the production programmes in the Regional Development Agencies (ORDs); (d) ongoing training of agents supervising the farmers; (e) publicizing of extension techniques.

Animal-powered crop cultivation - Arcoma/Corema (UPV/80/011) (ongoing)

18. This project, financed from its inception in 1975 by a trust fund provided by the Government of Denmark to FAO, was taken over by UNDP in 1981. The assistance provided before UNDP action was taken made it possible to set up two national workshops and 11 regional workshops that produce and assemble harnessing equipment and cultivating tools that had previously been imported. Some 75,000 Upper Volta farmers, or about 15 per cent of the total number, have adopted animal-powered crop cultivation. When the Danish assistance ended, the Government asked UNDP to finance a subsequent phase in order to consolidate the results already obtained and bring the number of farmers using animal-powered techniques to 125,000, or 25 per cent of all farmers. In addition, an evaluation mission carried out by UNDP and FAO as executing agency proposed the following objectives: (a) preparation of a market study, with a view to reorienting production; (b) improvement of administrative and financial management; (c) training of national managerial personnel in all aspects of management, including finance and marketing; (d) establishment of an autonomous commercial enterprise with its own legal status.

Experimental Centre for Rice and Other Irrigated Crops (CERCI), (Phase II) (UPV/81/001) (new)

19. Established in 1973 for applied research in rice-growing, the Experimental Centre for Rice and Other Irrigated Crops (CERCI) at Farako-Bâ, near Bobo-Dioulasso, has expanded its activities to include other irrigated food crops in addition to rice. The Government attaches great importance to CERCI, which must work out methods for developing 152,000 hectares of irrigable land in the Upper Volta. UNDR assistance to the project entitled "Experimental Centre for Rice and Other Irrigated Crops (CERCI)" (UPV/72/035) had begun in 1974, and the Government asked that it should be continued until 1986. Following an evaluation mission carried out in 1981, a new phase setting some new objectives is now being prepared and should begin in 1983. The new project will emphasize the growing importance of applied research in agricultural production carried out by the farmers themselves.

Rural Development Fund (FDR), (Phase III) (UPV/81/002) (ongoing)

20. Out of a concern for meeting the needs of the rural population, the Government set up in 1972 a structure for mobilizing and managing funds to finance small-scale economically beneficial projects. The Rural Development Fund (FDR), judging from the results obtained so far with the financial or technical assistance of several donors and international organizations - UNDP, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Development Fund (EDF), the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank, and the Governments of France and the Netherlands - has shown itself to be an effective tool for defining and monitoring the policy for financing rural development. UNDP has been providing technical assistance to the planning and evaluation section of the FDR administration since 1976, under the project entitled "Assistance to the Second Rural Development Fund" (UPV/75/015). The third phase of UNDP assistance to FDR was approved in 1982 for a five-year period. The objectives of that phase are the following: (a) reinforcement of the planning structure of FDR, monitoring and

evaluation of its activities; (b) training and advanced training of FDR managerial staff, supervisory staff and farmers.

Eastern ORD-multidonors (UPV/81/005) (ongoing)

21. As part of the economic and social development of the Upper Volta, the Government decided to concentrate its major development efforts on the geographical regions with the highest potential, so as to ensure optimal conditions for the exploitation of human, material and financial resources. Within the framework of that policy, the Government called upon the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), USAID, the Central Economic Co-operation Fund (CCCE) (France) and UNDP for the establishment of a major project for integrated development ($30 million) and for food production in the Eastern ORD. UNDP assistance is used mainly for financing the technical-assistance component, which has the following objectives: (a) organization and structuring of the departments of the Eastern ORD; (b) training of managerial staff and agricultural extension services; (c) financial management of the Eastern ORD budget.

Agricultural production and extension services in the Sahelian ORD (UPV/80/002) (ongoing)

22. As part of its policy of developing the most disadvantaged regions, the Government has requested UNDP assistance for a project to develop food crops in the Sahelian zone of the country. The objectives of the project are the following: (a) agricultural extension and co-ordination of agricultural production; (b) rural community development, establishment of community institutions and structures.

Development of silkworm breeding (UPV/82/002) (new)

23. In 1978, the Government was the beneficiary of a pilot silkworm programme financed by FAO under TCP. Nurseries were planted and some breeding was begun. The positive results of this experiment have encouraged the Government to submit a request to UNDP to extend the pilot project. The objectives of the new project remain to be formulated.

Assistance to the Saria agricultural station (UPV/82/012) (new)

24. The Upper Volta has four agronomical research stations - Niangoloko, Farako-Bâ, Saria and Kamboinsé - all operating under the auspices of the Upper Volta Institute for Agronomic and Zootechnical Research (IVRAZ), which is attached to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. The Saria station, situated 80 kilometres from Ouagadougou, has set itself the following objectives: research on cotton, food crops, ground-nuts, sesame, soy beans, sorghum, millet, maize and niébé; training of managerial staff; and seed production. Since it needs additional facilities for the Saria station, the Government has requested UNDP assistance for objectives still to be specified.

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2. Stock-raising

Preliminary study for the establishment of a zootechnical research programme (UPV/82/013) (new)

25. Since the stock-raising sector now contributes approximately 10 per cent to the national economy, the Government feels that it merits planning on a firm basis. IVRAZ proposes to set up a zootechnical research programme. In order to enable IVRAZ to do this, the Government has asked for UNDP assistance to assess the current status of stock-raising in the Upper Volta. The project proposed for UNDP financing relates to the preparation of a study based on the following: (a) an analysis of the overall situation of the Upper Volta herds, giving special attention to the breeds raised in the various regions and making clear the strong and weak points of production and marketing; (b) consultations with neighbouring countries and a review of the various operations undertaken to improve animal husbandry and its integration into national economies; (c) discussions with the different services and agencies directly or indirectly concerned with animal husbandry; (d) the setting up of a scheme for improving production; assignment of tasks and a zootechnical research schedule among the various services.

3. Fisheries

Development of fisheries (UPV/82/014) (new)

26. In view of the priority accorded to self-sufficiency in food, the Government of the Upper Volta intends to exploit its fisheries potential to the maximum without compromising its renewal capacity. The country has bodies of water which contain fish resources that can make the country self-sufficient in fish about 1990. In order to achieve development goals in the fisheries sector, the Government proposes to assess the available renewable resources more precisely and to speed up the effort to recruit and train fishermen in the Upper Volta.

B. Water control

($4,132,110 programmed)

27. The Upper Volta is experiencing great difficulties with its water supply. The watercourses of the Upper Volta are, for the most part, seasonal (with the exception of the Volta Noire and the Komoé); the entire central and north-eastern part of the country is not traversed by any permanent stream. Furthermore, the climate is hot and very dry, and rainfall is very irregular. The aquifers are, for the most part, of low capacity, they are affected by the dry seasons, which cause depth variations of several metres, and they sometimes run dry altogether when they have not been sufficiently replenished during the winter season. Despite considerable investment during the past few years, the water supply remains inadequate and requires the labour of a significant part of the population, especially the women, who must devote long hours to drawing water and carrying it to the villages.

28. Water in the Upper Volta, as in the whole of the Sahel, is a scarce resource that is difficult and costly to exploit. The development is not adequate to meet the needs of the greater part of the population, and consequently, the amount of water available to them falls far short of their requirements so that they - and their animal stock - often live in conditions barely adequate for survival.

29. Water control is therefore a priority for the Government, which has set up the following structures to deal with it:

(a) The Directorate of Hydraulic and Rural Engineering (HER), which is attached to the Ministry of Rural Development and is responsible for programming investments relating to water and executing drilling and well-construction operations to extract underground water;

(b) The National Office of Dams and Irrigation (ONBI), also attached to the Ministry of Rural Development, which is responsible, inter alia, for making investments in surface-water development (dams, irrigation networks);

(c) The National Water Office (ONE), which is attached to the Ministry of Rural Development and is responsible for the distribution and management of urban drinking-water supplies.

Besides the agencies mentioned above, there are others which also operate in the hydraulic sector, although they do not have the same responsibilities. The Volta Valley Authority (AVV), responsible under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Rural Development for developing the onchocerciasis-freed areas, has the same functions as HER and ONBI in the areas where it operates. The Volta Electric Company (VOLTELEC), which is attached to the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Urban Planning, devises and executes programmes to develop water resources with a view to producing electricity. The Department of Industrial Development and Handicrafts (DDIA) takes part in programming and executing land development and water-resource development projects with industrial objectives.

Strengthening of the Directorate of Hydraulic and Rural Engineering (HER) (UPV/80/001) (ongoing)

30. To ensure that national action in the field of hydraulics will be better co-ordinated, the Government has requested assistance of UNDP, UNCDF and UNICEF to strengthen HER's structures and execute a (pilot) drilling programme in the central, east-central and north-central regions. The project assistance to be furnished by UNICEF is estimated at $1,933,000.

31. UNDP preparatory assistance was put into effect during 1981. The objective of the project is to:

(a) Strengthen the co-ordinating role of HER's hydraulic exploration and development programmes;

(b) Supplement legislation on water conservation and on the establishment and maintenance of hydraulic facilities;

(c) Formulate a long-term water policy;

(d) Execute jointly with UNICEF and UNCDF a drilling programme in rural areas in the central, east-central and north-central regions.

Agrometerology and hydrology (Phase II) (UPV/82/006) (new)

32. Meteorological services were operated until 1972 by the Aviation Agency (ASECNA). With a view, on the one hand, to making better predictions and keeping better records of meteorological conditions and their consequences and, on the other hand, to taking those elements into account in planning the development of the country, chiefly in rural areas, the Government obtained, in 1975, UNDP assistance for setting up an agrometeorological service under the direction of the Department of Meteorology of the Ministry of Public Works. That project, entitled "Strengthening of agrometeorological and hydrological services" (UPV/76/001), is carried on in close co-operation with the Sahelian Centre for Agrometeorology and Hydrometerology, at Niamey, Niger, which also received significant UNDP assistance under a regional project entitled "Regional training centre for applied agrometeorology and hydrology" (RAF/74/080). In order to consolidate its support for the meteorological and hydrological institutions set up with UNDP technical assistance, the Government of the Upper Volta has asked for continuation of the assistance during the 1983-1986 period.

C. Physical planning in the Sahel

($2,525,441 programmed)

33. Lack of land and the poor quality and depletion of the soil are a major obstacle to the development of the Upper Volta. The population of the Upper Volta is very unevenly distributed, and consequently the population demands in some regions are such that in most of the arable land, crops must be planted every year, thus making it impossible to follow the practice of letting the land lie fallow, even though that is essential in regenerating the land used for traditional crops. In other areas of the country the population is sparser because of the prevalence of onchocerciasis, even though such regions offer better conditions for agricultural production in terms of watercourses and the possibility of setting up hydroagricultural facilities.

34. This unbalanced use of the land has started an irreversible process of soil depletion which is intensified by the rainfall patterns, another cause of advancing desertification. All these elements combined pose a major danger, since depletion of the soil can no longer be halted, let alone reversed.

35. It should be emphasized that the phenomenon of desertification caused by poor land use imposes a very serious constraint upon the country. Little by little, desertification is reducing the wet season to a brief period during which the usual amount of rain falls in torrents; the effect of such rains is less beneficial, and in fact often devastating, because the water rushes down into the low-lying areas, towards the watercourses, and is very rapidly removed from the areas of arable

land. As a result, a smaller amount of water is absorbed by land that is becoming less and less fertile but is subjected to increasing use and depletion.

Development of forestry resources (Phase III) (UPV/82/004) (new)

36. Since forestry resources in the Upper Volta are inadequate to meet the neds of the country, the Government has called upon the international community to help it expand those resources and regulate their use. In addition to UNDP, which has been active in this field since 1974 in connection with the projects entitled "Development of forestry resources, wildlife and fisheries" (UPV/72/029) and "Development of forestry resources and strengthening of the forestry service" (UPV/78/004), several other donors have provided major assistance; among them are the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, the European Development Fund, the World Bank, and the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

37. In view of the fact that the consumption of wood exceeds its production by 15 per cent and that some regions have a shortage while others have a surplus, the Government believes that wood use must be rationalized in order to combat desertification and improve the standard of living of the rural population.

38. Plans call for continued UNDP assistance until 1984. Thus, project UPV/78/004, which ends in 1982, will be followed by a Phase III project now in preparation whose principal goal will be to draw up a plan for the development and rational exploitation of the inventoried forests (approximately 48,000 hectares).

Wildlife management (Phase II) (UPV/82/008) (new)

39. A project for wildlife management has received UNDP assistance through the projects entitled "Development of forestry resources, wildlife and fisheries" (UPV/72/009) and "Inventory of wildlife resources and their economical utilization" (UPV/78/008). The Government has requested UNDP assistance to finance a new project designed to: (a) formulate proposals for wildlife management in the various zones studied under project UPV/78/008; (b) determine the wildlife productivity and the capacities for sustaining wildlife within the framework of the Nazinga pilot project and contribute to the training of technical personnel and wildlife-management agents.

Pilot programme of labour-intensive public works (UPV/80/012) (ongoing)

40. Since 1975, the Government has maintained a national public-works task force as part of the interregional project entitled "Planning and administration of special public works programmes" (INT/74/002), which was followed by interregional project INT/78/020 in 1979. The Government obtained UNDP assistance under the project entitled "Assistance to the National Office for the Promotion of Employment (ONPE)" (UPV/78/006), to be used in executing labour-intensive programmes. An extension of project UPV/78/006 is planned for 1983-1986, with the following objectives: (a) training of supervisory personnel for work sites; (b) establishment of an interministerial working committee in charge of organizing and executing the special programme, and establishment of a programming and management unit.

D. Diversification of the Sahelian economies

($7 572 145 programmed)

1. Mines

41. The mining sector represents one of the main hopes for diversifying the economy of the Upper Volta, since the geological structure indicates the presence of various ores in the subsoil

Mineral Research (Phase II) (UPV/83/002) (new)

42. This project, scheduled to start in 1983, is a follow-up to the project entitled "Mineral research" (UPV/74/004), financed under the IPF for the second programming cycle. Taking into account the very positive results of that project, which led to the creation of the Upper Volta Bureau of Geology and Mines (BUVOGMI) in 1978 and the discovery of several very promising mineral deposits, the Government requested the continuation of UNDP assistance so as to make possible the coverage of other geographical areas in the centre and the north-west. According to information provided by the earlier project, there is reason to regard as promising the gold deposit at Poura in the south-west, the Mafoulou antimony deposit, the Kodsari phosphate mine and the indications of the presence of marble at Tiara, nickel at Bonga, copper at Gaoua and gold at Gangsol, Guiro and Kwademen. In 1982, project UPV/74/004 brought the discovery of the existence of a sulphur-bearing deposit at Perkoa.

43. Following an evaluation mission carried out in June 1982, it was proposed to draw up a new phase to continue the assistance provided under project UPV/74/004. The main objectives of that new project are: (a) the execution of geological research work in the centre and north-west of the country, where the geographical extensions of the areas in which research work was begun during the preceding phase are situated; (b) technical studies, interpretation and evaluation of deposits already discovered, including assessment of the reserves and their mineral content, with a view to drawing up pre-feasibility reports; (c) the institutional strengthening of BUVOGMI so as to enable it to take charge of the exploration of the territory of the Upper Volta and conduct the negotiations necessary for the development of mining-sector activities.

2. Energy

Self-renewable energy resources (UPV/82/011) (new)

44. As a part of its energy policy, the Government envisages the implementation of self-renewable energy projects in the fields of biogas, biomass, solar energy, hydroelectricity, etc. That is why the third country programme has provided for this project, whose objectives are still to be defined.

3. Industry

45. The share of industry and handicrafts in the national economy as compared with the degree of urbanization in the Upper Volta does not exceed 10 per cent and therefore remains very inadequate. Out of an active population of 3 million people, 0.3 per cent hold steady jobs in industry. In this unfavourable context, aggravated by poor enterprise management and the inadequacy of foreign aid, the Government envisages a programme for the rehabilitation of existing factory units. The combination of all such activities will reflect the policy of the Government, which wishes to give high priority to the processing of locally available raw materials.

Assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises in the Upper Volta (OPEV) (phase III) (UPV/81/003) (new)

46. The industrial sector in the Upper Volta has enjoyed UNDP assistance since 1975 under the project entitled "Assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises in Upper Volta (OPEV)" (UPV/77/001). This assistance has been concentrated mainly on the creation of an infrastructure, with a view to promoting the Upper Volta's industry within the industrial estates, notably those of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. Taking account of the problems of industries already established in the Upper Volta, the Government asked that UNDP assistance in this sector should in future be aimed at strengthening the economic and technical base of existing industries. The Government requested UNDP intervention in the form of a new project for assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises.

47. Following that request, UNDP sent out a field evaluation mission, which recommended implementation of a new phase of UNDP assistance in which the first act would be the reorganization of the Office for the Development of Upper Volta Enterprises (OPEV). The ways and means of rendering future assistance to OPEV at Ouagadougou will be determined at a later date.

Feasibility studies in the insustrial sector (UPV/81/011) (new)

48. The Upper Volta's socio-economic development strategy takes agriculture as the base and industry as the driving force. In its desire to strengthen the national capacity to study, promote and implement industrial and agro-industrial projects, the Government has requested UNDP assistance: (a) to strengthen the capacity of the competent authorities to identify, prepare, evaluate, promote and implement industrial and agro-industrial projects; (b) to contribute to identifying industrial investment projects.

4. Employment

Appropriate technologies (UPV/82/003) (new)

49. Conscious of the fact that more than 90 per cent of the population gains its livelihood from agriculture and that agricultural production is based on traditional techniques and technology, the Government has established the National Centre for the Training of Rural Artisans (CNPAR), to which the Centre for the

Application of Rural Technologies (CATRU) is responsible. Since 1971, the Government has received UNDP assistance in developing and manufacturing types of equipment which meet the fundamental needs of the rural population, relying on the labour force of craftsmen who are in training centres under the projects entitled "Training of rural craftsmen" (UPV/71/514) and "Training of craftsmen for rural technologies" (UPV/77/003). The continuation of UNDP assistance has been requested and will pursue the aims of: (a) transferring, testing and popularizing appropriate technologies in rural areas and in handicraft activities; (b) developing prototypes of agricultural equipment; (c) organizing the manufacture and distribution of modern equipment for rural work and ensuring its regular maintenance; (d) training recruitment staff at the national level and improving the skills of rural craftsmen.

Female handicraft industries (Phase II) (UPV/82/009) (new)

50. In recognition of the fundamental role played by women in development in general and in the rural environment in particular, the Government obtained UNDP assistance to develop female handicraft industries through the project entitled "Female handicraft industries" (UPV/79/003), which began in 1979. In order to broaden the impact of this project, the Government has requested its reintroduction during the third cycle.

E. Development of human resources

($6,806,859 programmed)

1. Health

Primary health care in the Kaya region (UPV/81/004) (ongoing)

51. The quantitative and qualitative inadequacy of sanitary conditions in the Upper Volta is one of the country's principal problems. The Government gives absolute priority to the development of primary health care in its national health plan for 1980-1990, adopted in March 1979. The assistance of UNDP and of other donors such as UNICEF, UNFPA and UNCDF and bilateral assistance complementary to UNDP participation have been requested in order to establish a new basic health system which will make rational use of the human, material and financial resources available to the country. The objectives of such multidonor assistance are: (a) to sensitize and motivate the population of the Kaya region with respect to basic health problems, (b) to provide training and refresher courses for basic health personnel, (c) to establish a general programme for the prevention of endemic and epidemic diseases for which effective vaccines are available, (d) to concentrate basic health activities on vulnerable groups, particularly by applying the principles of mother and child care; and (e) to educate the population with regard to the problems of hygiene and health care.

2. Education

The National Institute of Education and reform of the educational system (UPV/74/035) (ongoing)

52. In 1978, pursuant to a presidential circular of 1975 proclaiming the democratization of access to education, the Government asked for UNDP assistance. A project whose principal task was to bring about a reform of the educational system on the basis of an experimental project was therefore elaborated and implemented. The impressive results obtained in this project, despite certain delays in the recruitment of specialists, motivated the Government to request the continued assistance of UNDP for the period 1983-1986. The objectives of the new phase of UNDP assistance will be determined in accordance with the results of the evaluation mission scheduled for the beginning of 1983.

3. Advancement of women

Support for women's education and the participation of women in development (UPV/82/016) (new)

53. Since 1967, the Government has benefited from several UNDP projects in the field of the advancement of women. Such assistance has, in the main, stressed the creation of equal opportunities for women in society and has found expression in projects for specialized education. A new approach has been adopted in order to make it possible to integrate the female work-force into the modern economy and has involved the popularization of special technologies, on the one hand facilitating agricultural and domestic tasks and on the other giving women more time to concern themselves with education. Taking account of the positive results achieved by UNDP-financed projects in this field, the Government has requested the implementation of a new advancement-of-women project aimed at increasing the personal income of women, so that they might liberate themselves at the economic and social level and thus play an even larger role in the development of the country. The terms of the new project will be determined after the mission, scheduled for late 1982, to evaluate the preceding, somewhat experimental, project.

F. Development planning

($1,777,917 programmed)

54. UNDP's participation in development planning began in 1976, when it approved assistance to the Directorate of Studies and Projects (DEP) of the Ministry of the Economy and Planning under the project entitled "Assistance to the Directorate of Planning" (UPV/75/018). That assistance came to an end in 1982.

55. In order to strengthen the central planning apparatus through regional branches, UNDP assistance has also been applied to the economic planning process at the regional level. Assistance provided under the project entitled "Regional planning" (UPV/79/005) began in 1979, following the establishment by the Government of three departmental planning services.

Assistance in the field of planning (Phase II) (UPV/82/010) (new)

56. Since the various projects for assistance in the field of planning will end in 1982, the Government has requested the assistance of UNDP in order that it may continue its participation in this sector over the period 1983-1986. The modalities of UNDP assistance during that period will be established in accordance with the results of the 1982 evaluation and programming missions. It is, however, already clear that such assistance should considerably strengthen the country's capacity in the field of planning, both at the central and at the regional level, which should make it possible for the Government to monitor more effectively all national and international participation that might have consequences for the socio-economic development of the country.

International conference of donors (UPV/82/020) (ongoing)

57. UNDP assistance has also been secured for the preparation of an international conference of donors which will, in all probability, be held in April 1983. A part of the funds which UNDP will place at the disposal of the Government for the organization of that conference will be charged against its regional programme. The Government of the Upper Volta has requested UNDP technical assistance for the holding of the conference, which is a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held at Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981.

Assistance to the Development Operations Co-ordination Bureau (UPV/81/006) (new)

58. With a view to better monitoring, promotion and co-ordination of rural development activities, the Government has created within the Office of the President of the Republic an organ whose main task is to monitor development projects in the Upper Volta and, in particular, those in rural areas. The objectives of the technical assistance which UNDP will provide in this field have yet to be determined.

G. Intersectoral activities

($1,947,000 reserved)

1. Consultants

59. For the same reason as in the case of the preceding programme, the Government of the Upper Volta has requested that funds should be set aside under the UNDP programme for the purpose of, firstly, facilitating the recruitment of consultants in areas to be specified subsequently and, secondly, permitting the financing of their missions at the appropriate time.

2. Fellowships and training courses

60. Under the preceding programme, the Government greatly appreciated the possibility afforded it to call upon external sources of financing for the training of Upper Volta administrative and technical personnel, who are indispensable for the effective implementation of current development programmes. The promotion of commercial and technical exchanges between developing countries is of particular interest to the Government of the Upper Volta.

61. In order to meet the training needs that will be identified as the implementation of the Upper Volta's fourth development plan proceeds, the Government has requested the establishment of a certain reserve for the financing of fellowships and study trips, as well as small projects to be drawn up in accordance with needs.

3. United Nations Volunteers

62. Although the assistance of the United Nations Volunteers is provided on the basis of specific projects, the Upper Volta Government has requested that the assistance provided under the preceding programme should be continued under the intersectoral programme. The activities of the Volunteers programme involving the provision of support at the level of intermediate-level staff responsible for the execution of development programmes, pending the training of an adequate number of Upper Volta technicians, reflect, inter alia, the Government's interest in this type of technical assistance. In order to make the continuation of such a technical assistance programme possible, the Government has requested that a reserve should be established under the new programme, with a view to the utilization of the United Nations Volunteers within the framework of projects to be identified in due time.

4. Technical co-operation between developing countries

63. Several global and African conferences which have dealt with technical co-operation between developing countries have strongly recommended that certain resources should be set aside for strengthening co-operation between the Upper Volta and other developing countries. The Government has requested that a part of the IPF funds should be reserved for such co-operation, the requirements for which will be determined on the basis of the Upper Volta's fourth development plan, which coincides with the third UNDP programming cycle.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

		Dollars
A.	**Resources**	
(a)	**IPF and other resources**	
(i)	Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986	55 000 000
(ii)	Less non-programmed balance	(11 000 000)
(iii)	Less authorized budget level for 1982	(7 500 000)
(iv)	Previous IPF balance	373 000
(v)	Other resources: Special Measures Fund for LDCs	486 000
	Total resources available for programming	37 359 000
B.	**Use of resources**	
(a)	**Programmed resources**	
(i)	Ongoing projects	16 937 000
(ii)	New projects and new phases under the country programme	14 913 000
(iii)	Planned projects involving specific activities to be worked out at a later stage	3 562 000
	Sub-total	35 412 000
(b)	**Reserve**	1 947 000
	Total programmed plus reserve	37 359 000

C. Distribution of resources by sector

	Sector	Ongoing projects	New projects	Planned projects	Total
02	General development issues	286 000	1 041 000	450 000	1 177 000
03	Natural resources	2 934 000	3 036 000	600 000	6 570 000
04	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	7 969 000	5 396 000	800 000	14 165 000
05	Industry	35 000	1 085 000	1 000 000	2 120 000
10	Health	3 592 000			3 592 000
11	Education		2 504 000		2 504 000
12	Employment	922 000	1 189 000		2 111 000
13	Social conditions and social justice		662 000	712 000	1 374 000
16	Science and technology	1 199 000			1 199 000
	TOTAL	16 937 000	14 913 000	3 562 000	35 412 000